

MILKMAID
RICH
THICK
CREAM.
—
SIMPLY PURE CREAM

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

MILKMAID
STERILIZED
NATURAL
MILK
IS
PURE, FRESH
COWS' MILK

NO. 16022

號八十月九年四十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

號甲寅歲年三國民華中

PRIOE. 88.00 Per Month

THORNE'S No. 4 OLD VAT SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the House
of Lords and House of Com-
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Hongkong

AN ARMED ROBBERY.

Woman Stabbed.

An armed robbery of a serious nature
is reported yesterday from Nga Po
Village, Kowloon City.

Ho Fook, a ship's carpenter residing
on the first floor of No. 14 in the village,
informed the Police that about 11.45 p.m.
on Tuesday he was awakened by a knock
person breaking open the front door. He
roused his wife and they saw five men
on the premises. He closed the bedroom
door and his wife put her back against it.
Unable to enter, one of the robbers
inserted a knife through part of the door,
stabbing the woman twice in the back.
They then burst into the room. One
carried a revolver, another a dagger with
another had a pump action. They ordered
the occupants with the revolver and told
them to hand over their money. Later
they ransacked the house and stole jewelry
to the value of \$50.00, \$41 worth
of clothing and other articles to the total
value of \$130.40. The robbers spoke
Hakka.

The woman who was stabbed was re-
moved to the Government Civil Hospital.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

A good deal is being said and written
just now about China and the war that has
scarcely the warrant of fact. The principal
fact to be considered is that without as
much as a by-your-leave every nation
engaged in the war, except perhaps Bel-
gium, has violated the neutrality of China,
and has found what it supposes to be
adequate excuse for so doing. In defence
of the attitude that has been taken by the
Anglo-Franco-Belgo-Russo-Japanese allies
it is alleged that China has placed herself
in a position of impotence by failing to
protest against the building of fortifications
at Tientsin when the agreement was made
concerning the lease of Kiaochoo to
Germany. No reply was given with the
state of mind German feeling at the time
the lease was negotiated will be surprised
that no protest should have been
made. But as a matter of fact, no protest
was necessary for the German authorities
did not demand the right to fortify the
place. Heretofore the "China Treaties," the
semi-official, and at any rate the authori-
tative, British publication on the subject,
states distinctly that "Germany engaged to
construct fortifications for the protection
of the buildings to be con-
structed there and at the entrance to the
harbour," the idea being that eventually
the place would be retroceded to China
fully equipped with defences against the
action that was then believed to be the
destined enemy of China—Japan. There is
marked difference between the language
used in the German and the British Con-
ventions. The German Kiaochoo Conven-
tion was signed on the 6th March, 1898, and
by its terms Germany "engaged" herself to
do this work of fortification. The British
 Weihaiwei Agreement was signed on the
1st July 1898, and by its terms "Great
Britain shall have the right to erect forti-
fications" in the leased territory. The
object sought was obviously different in
the two cases. Britain consistently sought
to keep a eye on German Port Arthur.
Germany secured her lease partly that the
Emperor of China "might increase the
military readiness of the Chinese Empire."
In accordance with the spirit of the Kiao-
choo Convention Germany was prepared
when the war began, to "inform" the
leased area to China. This did not suit
Japan and Great Britain; hence the viola-
tion of Chinese neutrality, which there is
abundant evidence China wished to have
maintained in every way.

It has been argued that Germany has no
right to lease a territory and then use
the adjoining area as a shield. The dif-
ference between leasehold and freehold
is quite material in this matter, and
Britain has done at Hongkong exactly what
Germany is accused of doing now. The
Kowloon extension was secured for no
other purpose than to be used as a shield
for Hongkong and the little strip of
peninsula owned by Great Britain on the
mainland, is thus free from the first had
the very best of reasons for believing that
there would be violation of China's
neutrality in order to attack Tientsin from
the land side, and she naturally prepared
to resist such attack, but without infringe
China's neutrality. The prime responsibility
rests upon the Anglo-Franco-Belgo-
Russo-Japanese combination—a National
Review.

THE TREAT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a
dose of castor oil will effectually cure the
most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is
especially useful for summer diarrhoea in
children. For sale by all Chemists and
Sole Importers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MILKMAID
MEANS
STERILIZED
SAFETY
NATURAL
No. 6
MILK
MICROBES



A Fresh Consignment of Half-size Tins

has now arrived.

Please apply to usual Stores.

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

Special terms 30% reduction for Volunteers
and all men in uniform.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 554.

678

NEW SHIPMENT

Government guaranteed 1st Grade Butter.
Packed specially in Australia for us. Absolutely
Best Imported. None Better quality made.
75 cents per lb.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING PROCURABLE IN ANY 1st CLASS
RESTAURANT IN THE EAST TRY THE

ALEXANDRA CAFE

WATKINS, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

LOST SCRIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
following Shares in the above Com-
pany are alleged to have been LOST:
Certificate for 50 Shares Nos. 401/450
inclusive in the name of
JAMES BAUGHMAN.

Application has been made to the Un-
derwritten for the Payment of the sum of
\$212.50 (Dollars Two Hundred and Twelve
and Cents Fifty) in respect of the First
and Final Dividend at the Rate of \$4.25
(Dollars Four and Cents Twenty-Five) per
Share declared on the 31st July, 1914, on
the above-mentioned Shares, and should
no objection be lodged with the Under-
signed within one month from date hereof,
the application will be complied with.

R. CARPMAEL.

Official Receiver.

Hongkong, July 22, 1914.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &
EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL
STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,
Boat and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquered,
Crockery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to
order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and
Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable Prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign
Goods.

SUP. PAT. POO STREET,
CANTON and

No. 237, 239, Des Voeux Road
and No. 120, Cross Street, Road Central,
Tel. No. 311. Hongkong.

If you have lost your appetite, one of
the big variety of dainty dishes at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt
you.

HOTELS

KINGSLERE HOTEL, HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill
District, overlooking the Botanical
Gardens and facing the Harbour.
Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously
fitted Bathrooms, Telephone and Electric
Fans.
Telephone Nos. 1182,
Dable Address, "Sachels".
A.B.C. Code 6th Ed.
Hongkong, September 1, 1906 1208

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
A. Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 375.
Telegraphic Address, R. H. NORTH
"VICTORIA". Manager

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1870

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongery, Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchandlers Nos. 35 and
37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 618.
Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

THE CARLTON HOTEL

Recently Renovated and Refurnished.
Self-Contained Suites of Apartments with Private
Bath-rooms attached, Luxuriously Furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading
and Writing Rooms.
PERFECT SANITATION
Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG
FRIDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER.
8 A.M. "HEUNGSHAN." 8 A.M. "HONAM."
5 P.M. "KINSHAN." 5 P.M. "FATSHAN."

SATURDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER.

8 A.M. "HONAM." 8 A.M. "HEUNGSHAN."
5 P.M. "KINSHAN."

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$8.00
Return Fare by Night (Available also for Return by Day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00
The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the
Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamer from Canton (due at
Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without
extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" S.S. "TAISHAN"
HONGKONG TO MACAO
Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
Sundays at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "HEUNGSHAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.
and return from Macao at 2 P.M.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI".

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and S.S. "NANSHING," 569 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and
"SANTU". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fans in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD

HOTEL MANSIONS (TRISTE WARD)

Opposite the Blake Pier.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TIGGART

MANAGER

PEAK HOTEL

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST, HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms,
Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day Mx. Telegraph Add: "Peak Hotel".

P. O. PEUSKER

Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION
AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks or 375 lbs. net

In Bags or 250 lbs. net

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

"NESTOR" Sanitary Fluid.

Reliable Disinfectant.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing
floors, &c. is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

PER PINT TIN 50 CENTS

PER GALLON TIN \$2.00

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOS

A SPECIALITY.

NOTE ADDRESS

106 HOUSE HONGKONG

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE



"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa as represented
the market. It fully maintains its high reputa-
tion for food value and delicacy of flavor, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever.
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1907.

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(Established 1864.)

AGENTS FOR

JUNORA

THE WINE OF HEALTH
JUNORA—THE TONIC

JUNORA with gin or bitters —THE COCKTAIL

ICED JUNORA with water or soda —THE "LONG-DRINK"

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
SILVER CUPS, TABLE SETS, CIGARETTE CASES.

AGENTS FOR

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 49 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.

Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.Town Office, 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 429.
Shipyards, Shum Sai P. Road, Hongkong. Telephone No. K. 9.
Patentees furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 4" to 15" CABLE LAID 5" to 15" 4 STRAND 3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Priced, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$14 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

A. O. ENO, LTD., "FRUIT SALT" WORK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI KAWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI, MITSUBI, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADA, NAWAMITSU, SATO,
MITSUBI and KAWAYAMADA
Cofferies.AGENTS for SAKITO, & YUBARI
COATS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Hakata,
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.TEL. ADDRESS for above: "IWASAKI"
Code:—A1, ABC Sch Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. BROWN,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.For particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE

WE beg to notify our customers that
on and after 14th instant, our
milked prices (as approved by the
F. O. U. Committee) will be as in force.
All existing price lists are hereby
cancelled.Amend d copies can now be had on
application.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

S. N. L. H. V. M.
A NEW PRODUCT
FOR THE TREATMENT OF
ALL FORMS OF
GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
AND ALL AFFECTIONS
OF THE JOINTS.
S. N. L. H. V. M.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.01 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.01 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.01 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.01 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.46 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.16 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.46 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.16 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.01 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.31 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.01 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.01 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.01 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

6.01 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDER, BELMONT,
Des Vaux Road Central.JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON
General Managers.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION NO. 4

THERAPION NO. 5

THERAPION NO. 6

THERAPION NO. 7

THERAPION NO. 8

THERAPION NO. 9

THERAPION NO. 10

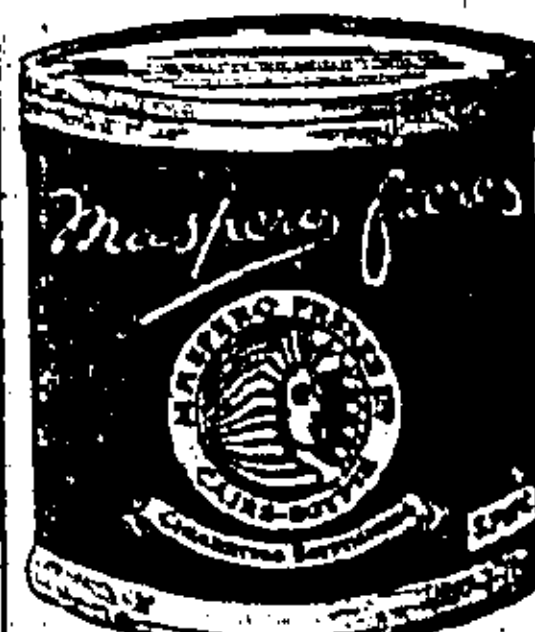
THERAPION NO. 11

THERAPION NO. 12

THERAPION NO. 13

THERAPION NO. 14

MASPERO "SPECIALS"



\$1.50

a tin of

50

Cigarettes

The Smoker who appreciates the charm
of the pure Egyptian Cigarette will find
Maspero "Specials" delightful.CAPTURING CHINA'S
TRADE FOR TROY
MANUFACTURERS.A CONCISE TREATISE OF THE
SUBJECT BY JOHN STUART
THOMSON.The following is taken from "The
Northern Budget," Troy, N. Y.,
of August 9, 1914.

John Stuart Thomson, the Oriental
traveler, is well known to Troyans, because
of the reputation at the First Presbyterian
church of his lectures before the Chink
University Oriental Congress on the Chinese
revolution. His book, "China Revolu-
tionized," "The Chinese," etc., have
received the commendation of the Royal
Geographical Society of London, Scotland,
Belgium; our own National Geographic
Society; the National Chamber of Com-
merce of China and Siam, and states-
men like Lord Kintore, ex-United States
Secretary of State John W. Foster, etc.
For his propaganda in the United States,
Britain and China on behalf of the
economic independence of the Chinese
people, the Budget requested
recognition of the new republic, the
abolition of the punitive indemnities,
medical missions and other
movements, he has received the "thanks
of China," expressed by the leading in-
tellectuals of both parties. He has traveled
widely in the Far East, and personally in-
vestigated the general and native state-
ments. For years Mr. Thomson was in charge
of the Pacific Mail and Toyo Kisen Kaisha
trans-Pacific steamship lines, with head-
quarters at Hong Kong. Because of his
business experience and his knowledge
of the Far East, The Budget requested
him to give readers some points, showing
definitely how the average, as well as the
large business men might make a practical
and very economical beginning in going
after the China trade. It will be noted that
he emphasizes the independence of the
Chinese people, the abolition of the punitive
indemnities, which, however, was not puni-
tive. All this will help to solve Chinese
finance.

SOLVING CHINESE FINANCE.

Replying to your inquiry how Troy
manufacturers and traders may make
the most of the new beginning in going after
the potentially vast China trade, I beg to
make 16 suggestions regarding action and
attitude.

"As an introduction, let me say that
for years I have urged upon Chinese
and other statesmen the propaganda of
a reduction of the Boxer indemnities
of 1900 that were punitive instead of com-
pensatory. The prospects now are that
Germany, Russia and Japan will be induced
to reduce the outrageous indemnities. Then
Britain has practically agreed to share her
indemnity, which, however, was not puni-
tive. All this will help to solve Chinese
finance.

"Chinese customs, Chinese export
left, Salt Gabelle, provincial collections,
mining royalties, are increasing. This
helps.

"Railways, mining, public service
facilities, education and sanitation all show
growth.

"The Panama canal was built chiefly to
connect the China ports with the Pacific
ports of the United States. It is the
most important factor in the new
trade policy stand with Britain on the
policy of the open door.

"The following 16 points of initiatory
action and attitude suggest themselves for
the guidance of our manufacturers and
exporters, as applying to the China trade.

"1. Send illustrated catalogue and
illustrated literature for distribution to
American consuls at the following ports in
China: Hankow, Tientsin, Mukden,
Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong and Peking.

"2. Popularize the description of your
local water supply to tide water connection.

"3. An amiable member of your Cham-
ber of Commerce should visit these ports
of China, give the Chinese and the
United States, for purposes of comparison.

"4. Illustrate advertising. If possible the
native artist on the staff of the newspaper
which prints the Chinese edition of the
which for our criticism of taste, are of
course peculiar. A beginning might be
made by advertising in Chinese in the
"Chung Shai Yeh" newspaper of San
Francisco, which translates in Chinese
the Chinese edition of the "Chung Shai Yeh"
of Hongkong; the "North China Daily
News" of Shanghai; the "Far Eastern
Review" of Hongkong; the "Daily News"
of Peking; the "Central Asia Post" of
Kashgar; the "Daily News" of Amoy;
the "Daily News" of Canton; and the
"Daily News" of Hankow.

"5. Never let the picture of the
mark, and do not introduce new brands.

"6. Never let the picture of the
mark, and do not introduce new brands.

"7. Never let the picture of the
mark, and do not introduce new brands.

"8. Never let the picture of the
mark, and do not introduce new brands.

"9. Never let the picture of the
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"10. Never let the picture of the
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"11. Never let the picture of the
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"14. Never let the picture of the
mark, and do not introduce new brands.

"15. Never let the picture of the
mark, and do not introduce new brands.

"16. Never let the picture of the
mark, and do not introduce new brands.

KEEP OVERLOOKING AT THE OLD BRAND.

The following is taken from "The
Northern Budget," Troy, N. Y.,
of August 9, 1914.

"7. Never supply German, French or
Japanese manufacturers' agents in the
Far East, as naturally they do not press Ameri-
can goods. Employ American agents
of responsible character, or in some
cases they may recommend Chinese agents.
If good American agents are not available,
then take British, in preference to other Euro-
pean or Japanese. It is to be remembered
that America only became an owner and
occupant in the Far East in 1898, and as
yet good American agents are few in some
of the Far East ports. Let exporters co-
operate or "club" to send Americans out
there.

"8. Two classes of introductory goods
may be sent out. First, a very cheap and
plain article for the Chinese, and second,
a more costly looking but not an expensive
grade for the European trade in the China
ports. Remember that the climate is a
perpetual humid August, and colors, etc.,
should be adaptable.

"9. Be patient and content to sow bread
upon the waters, in the hope that it will
reap a harvest. The number of days it
would be logical to expect it to fruit
abundantly, as the potential market is
400,000,000 people in China alone, and the
Chinese national wealth is the richest known.
"10. Be patient regarding credit, as it
is taken time for the manufacturer's agent in
the China ports to collect from the Chinese
traders and importers, who travel much
on foot and therefore slowly. Moreover,
Chinese financial settlements are made
every three months. The American col-
lection system at present is far too impatient
for comprehensive foreign trade. We
must increase our reserves.

"11. Route goods that are sent trans-
Pacific via the Pacific Mail Steamship line,
which is the only large American line to
China in bottom and corporation. The
Northern Pacific of Seattle, the Great
Northern of Portland, the American
Steamship of San Francisco use a few boats for bulk
freight. The Dollar boats, however, are
not American built. From New York via
Suez, use the American, Asiatic and
Standard Oil Steamship lines, which if not
all American bottoms, are American
corporations. Give preference to Ameri-
can insurance companies. Do not use Japanese
ships, they naturally favor their own
shipping and manufacturers. One need not
sentimentally worry about Japan, for her
long charges give her an abundant field.
"12. Always use an American bank.
The International Banking Corporation of
New York has branches or agents in all
these China ports, and at Manila, and it is
probable that the National City bank of
New York, and the Chicago bank, will
before long have branches or agents in the
Far East.

"13. In your attitude, be in favor of
the permanent retention of the Philip-
pines by America; and as a corollary
cause, the permanent retention of
India and Malaya by Britain. If these two
defenders of the open door give up their
Far East basis, our successors there will
make us unable for our trade. The moral
influence of the Philippines as a contiguous
base gives America an important leverage
in the China trade.

"14. Beware the revival of an American
deep sea merchant marine; the restoration
of our flag in the ports of the Far East.

"15. Beware the revival of an American
deep sea merchant marine; the restoration
of our flag in the ports of the Far East.

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of our flag in the ports of the Far East.

"46. Beware the revival of an American
deep sea merchant marine; the restoration
of our flag in the ports of the Far East.

The vaudeville artist sings: "Every man
has a flag but a coon." I have traveled in
almost every part of the Far East, and
have seen there the flag of almost every
nation except the Stars and Stripes.
"15. The Scriptural command is that we
shall love all the world and peacemakers
shall be called the sons of God. Civilization, our
Wible, law and language can best follow our
trade; our flag and our person I represent
ation in the new, awakening, populous
Orient. With all our sentiment, and all
our ideas, we must also be a practical
people. If we are to hope to carry ultra-
sensitive ideals into effect. The educationalist,
the trader, the financier, and the statesman
(I do not think it will be necessary to
employ the gun, even if we have him
in reserve), are correlated in action.

OUR NATURAL ALLY.

"16. If we need a cause fuerdus, or a
partner at present (and the debt is rather
too wide for us to manage, it alone) in
Far East policies, let the Great Britain in
conference to Japan, Germany, Russia or
France. The last four nations, either by
arms, politics or tariffs, are repeatedly
opposing us in trade, concessions, trans-
migration, influence, etc. Britain is our
natural ally, our fraternal federate, in the
East, the only power which joins in
propagating the open trade-door policy. To
my knowledge, confirmed by observation,
Britain's army from Durrah, and Britain's
navy from Shanghai, alone guarantee to
America the open door in the vast
Yangtze valley and south thereof. No
power is so great in trade, finally, as
the power of language, and there again
Britain is our natural ally in the Far East,
where our speech is spreading by numbers
of rich colleges and hospitals that we have
now established in China.

JOHN STUART THOMSON.

"HERE'S TO THE DAY!"

(We've Got A Mailed Fiat Too)

Once again Britannia's Sons
Are standing side by side
The die is cast—the Day has come!
And the award must now decide:
The German War Lord—in his pride—
Has thrown the challenge down:
Side the right, we'll win the fight,
For England, France and Great Britain
His mad ambition we'll resist—
We're not afraid of his mailed fist!

CHORUS.

"Here's to the day!" has been their toast:
"Here's to the day!" has been their shout:
The day has come, but not our seeking;
Battles call; and the guns are speaking:
Not our foe, with his mailed fist,
But our ally, with his mailed fist,
We'll understand him fully—we'll show this
German bully
That we've got a mailed fist too!

Once again for Honour's sake,
We'll rally round the "Flag";
From English Homes—from Kipling's Tale—
And from Wales and Scottish Chase:
From sunny Australian shores
From Canada so wide—
Britannia's sons will "Man the guns"
All trusted, true and tried:
"Whichever comes, let this be heard—
"WE MADE A FLEET—AND KEPT OUR
WORD!"

THE "KOMAGATA-MARU"
AFFAIR.

Satisfactory Settlement.

A satisfactory settlement was reached
recently, in the "Japan Chronicle,"
in regard to the Indians on board
the "Komagata-maru," who so latest
troubles have been described at length in
these columns. We understand that the
Indian Government has informed the
British Consulate-General in Kobe by
cable that it will pay all further
expenses incurred in the return of
the Indians to Calcutta. The Indians
were informed on Sunday that the
objections to the landing of the Indians in
the Colony, "as it has been decided, the
in any case the 'Komagata-maru' will
now omit Hongkong as a port of call and
proceed from Kobe to Singapore direct
the morning after the following day,
the day of the departure of the ship.
The Consulate has handed Mr. Gardie
Singh a cheque for £2,000, which will pay
for the cost of provisions for twenty-six
days, by which time the steamer is expected
to make Calcutta. The present cargo
signed in Vancouver, held until October
1st, but the Indian Government has con-
sented to pay £200 a day after that date
until the "Komagata-maru" reached
Hongkong on her way back to Japan.
The steamer should reach Hongkong
within four or five days of the expiration
of the charter.

Hughes and Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE UNIVERSITY
AND ADMIRALTY.
General Auctioneers
AND
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General Brokers.
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COAL STORAGE.
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PUBLIC AUCTION
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY
the 23rd September, 1914, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.
A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE
&c.
As follows:
TEAKWOOD, &c.—Two Upholstered Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room Furniture, &c., Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, New Brass and Brazen-mounted Bedsteads, Bureaux, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c. Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., &c. Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stoves, (New), Kitchen Utensils, Cutlery, &c.
About 100 lots of
GOOD CHINESE PORCELAIN
and
EMBROIDERED PICTURES.
Two Pianos in good condition, Inlaid Desks, Old Bronze Pictures, Electric Reading Lamps, &c., 1 Marble Clock, 2 Iron Safe, Ice Chest, Typewriter, Grandfather's Clock, Silk Window Curtains, and Lace and Mosquito curtains (new), etc., &c., and One Pneumatic Tyred Ricksha in good condition.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1914. 1008

JAPANESE MAKERS.
Every kind of Footwear.
MADE TO ORDER
CHERRY & CO.,
PRIDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
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PATELL & CO.
Exporters & Importers
General Merchants
and
Commission Agents.
HONGKONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.
THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be beaten. It Equalled. For Broad Cakes, Croissants, Mince with Wine & Liqueurs.

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.
FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.
MERRYWEATHERS'
Best Quality
CANVAS HOSE PIPES
Two Brands of World-wide Repute:
"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"
Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.
Write for "Hints on Use" and quotations—
MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE TO THE WAR.
GERMAN MANOEUVRES AGAINST THE ALLIES.
The War Zone in Shantung.
Peking, Sept. 4.
The action of the Chinese Government in announcing to the various Legations yesterday afternoon that it cannot hold itself responsible for the obligations of strict neutrality at such points within Lungkow, Lanchow and the neighbourhood of Kinshou Bay as are absolutely necessary for the passage and use of belligerent troops operating in connection with the defence and attack of Tientsin, questions raised in foreign circles in particular and Chinese circles in general.
Among the representatives of belligerent nations it was expected that China would follow the precedent she created at the time of the Russo-Japanese war when she made the territory east of the Liao river for the movement of troops, and that she had done so removes the possibility of any ill-considered resistance being offered to Japanese forces in their operations.
Some Chinese describing themselves as patriots have advocated armed opposition to the Japanese, but their endeavours to arouse public sentiment along these lines fortunately failed to materialize. They were inspired, however, not by patriotic motives so much as by German influence, and their patriotism is limited, no doubt, by pecuniary considerations.
GERMAN INFLUENCES.
Certain myopic Germans have been employing every means available to influence the Chinese Government and people against Britain, France, Russia, Belgium and Japan. Anonymous articles of a scurrilous nature have been launched against the British in particular, and evidence of German inspiration can be detected in various Chinese papers.
It is true that some members of the present Cabinet are pro-German, and a wide circle of officers in the army make no effort to conceal that they hope to see German arms triumph. This is due to a large extent to the fact that many high military officers have received their training in Germany, and upon this foundation German agents have endeavoured to create a belief in the Chinese mind that the Teuton arm is strong enough to smite a world of foes hip and thigh, and save China from an alleged menace in the shape of a scheming coalition known as the allied nations.
No objection can be taken, of course, to a people developing in their own mind a point of view with regard to the war, but when deliberate effort is being made by the subjects of one of the belligerents to foster by calumny a spirit of hatred in the Chinese against subjects of other belligerents it is time that attention was called to it in the sharpest terms. The Germans, engaged in this reprehensible enterprise cut sticks wherever they themselves may be beaten, and German Legation and Consular officials in China are shortsighted if they do not counsel their nationals to restrain themselves in this direction. If anti-foreignism develops in China at this juncture the genesis of it will be found in the campaign now being carried on by Germans in various parts of the country.
A MAD MEETING.
An attempt was made a few days ago to call a meeting of Chinese near the Kettler Monument to pass resolutions urging the Government to fight Japan, but happily the madness was confined to the agitators. Behind this reckless movement was, it is said, German influence, and that statement is to be credited when the utterances exhibited on account of the entry of the Japanese forces into the conflict is remembered. Pro-German though some of the agitators may be they are not yet entirely bereft of their senses, and the "advice" to assail Japanese invaders has, so far as they are concerned, fallen upon deaf ears. Instead, the Government (who widened the area wherein operations may be undertaken and by doing so have now incurred the wrath of the Germans).
The Chinese are charged in certain German quarters with conniving at their own downfall by submitting to the pressure of Britain and Japan to permit acts in violation of neutrality.
SACRIFICE FOR GODS AND HONOR.
This afternoon the German "Chang d'Affaires" announced to the Foreign Office that a protest would be lodged against the declaration of yesterday. During the evening he took the steps necessary to record the disapproval of Germany. What the Chinese will reply, if they do reply, is obvious. The Germans have made the fullest use of China's railways and means of transportation since the outbreak of the war to convey men and munitions and food to Tientsin, and they are stated to have "pressed" Chinese coolies into their service at Tientsin in the making of defences. The recital of these facts constitutes sufficient answer to the German official protest against China's "acceptance" of the inevitable in permitting the troops of Japan to land at certain places; and in addition the retort is available that Germany invited the trouble she is about to find herself in by fortifying Tientsin and garrisoning it with all available reserves immediately upon the declaration of war. What is sauce for the German goose is likewise sauce for the Japanese gander.
The leisurely manner in which the besieging force is going about its business is worrying the Germans considerably, particularly those unhappy wights within the death trap. The British force will not move down for some days yet, and the Japanese are only now landing. They have a considerable length of solid country to traverse before they will settle down to an investment, and the opinion held here is that they will take their time about developing the land campaign. Artillery duels will be the order of many days after the Japanese have their siege guns in position, and the hope is that the garrison will capitulate before desperate bloodshed is ended.
CHINA'S ANTIMONY AT GERMANY.
While the Germans imagine that their action in defending Tientsin will inspire the Chinese with high respect for them, it is having an effect upon the Chinese mind quite the reverse. High officials have spoken to me in tones of utmost astonishment of the folly of the Germans in throwing away lives when German men will be so badly needed in the future. The Chinese look upon the action at Tientsin as one of gross stupidity on the part of Germany, and leave discussion of the subject with a shrug of the shoulders which indicates that in their opinion the Germans have lost their reason.
"Why," said an official to me the other day, "did the Kaiser not say to the Germans in the East—stick to your business and be good live Germans, rather than pass a sentence of death upon them. What have they done, these merchants, to be ordered to pen themselves in Tientsin to be shot at and killed for no good purpose?"
And this is the general sentiment throughout the city; and no doubt throughout the country, for the German action finds no sympathy in the minds of the Chinese. Their process of thought is such that what the Occidental regards as the acme of heroism is accepted by them as the quintessence of foolishness.
THE MAN WHO GETS THERE
Is the man who has blood—
Real, rich, red blood and
Plenty of it in his body.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain strengthening, strength replenishing blood.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.50

PRISONERS OF WAR.
HAGUE CONVENTION.
Modern Humane Methods.
By this time the combatants in Europe have taken thousands of prisoners of war. These will be treated with a humanity not afforded a sharp contrast with early usage. Their internment is now regulated by the Hague Convention, which, as far as military necessities make it possible, will probably be observed by all belligerents.
FIRST PUT TO DEATH.
The earliest practice was to kill all prisoners, and sometimes to eat them as well. Such is the method still pursued among barbarous tribes. A relaxation of this extreme severity arose in the practice of making all prisoners a day's march, and amongst the Romans slavery was regarded as a mitigation of the rigour of the earlier rule. Two centuries ago the Spaniards sent their prisoners of war to work in the galleys, and purchased Algerian prisoners from the Dutch, who had some scruples about possessing slaves themselves, but none about selling into slavery. The practice died out in Europe early in the eighteenth century, except in Turkey. In the Barbary States, too, slavery based on piratical capture prevailed till quite recently. To Greece is due the amelioration of the old savage rule. He protested that Christians should be content with ransom instead of reducing their prisoners to slavery. A fixed tariff was arranged for the ransom of prisoners of all ranks, the price varying with status. Sometimes prisoners gave their captors a kind of promissory note in consideration of their release. As an alternative to ransom exchange was instituted. Some nations made treaties between one another, and fixed the terms of exchange and ransom beforehand. This was done by England and France in 1790. Under this convention a march of France and an adjutant of England were valued at sixty common soldiers, who in turn were valued at the equivalent of one pound sterling. So a marshal or an admiral could be exchanged for sixty men, or as an alternative ransomed for 60. Later, ransom fell into disuse, and exchange took its place. Still later a practice grew up of releasing officers, and sometimes men as well, on parole. They solemnly promised to take no further part in the war. The penalty for breach of parole was death. A still further relaxation of these rules came into force after the Brussels Conference of 1864, when the Government, in whose power are the prisoners of war, undertake to provide for their maintenance, which had previously been left to chance.
NAPOLEON'S WHOLESALE MURDER.
It has been urged by military experts that in those cases in which the commander finds it impossible without great danger to his forces to retain prisoners of war he is still quite justified in doing away with them. The last occasion on which this doctrine was put into actual practice on a large scale was by Napoleon in 1790. Here he held 4000 prisoners, who had formed part of the garrison of that town. Napoleon's position was indeed a difficult one. He was unable to feed the prisoners, his own troops being half-starved; he could not spare a sufficient escort to take them to Egypt, nor could he release them on parole, for their religion forbade them making a binding oath with an infidel. To have released them would have meant their immediately joining the enemy. In this plight, after a discussion lasting two days, the whole four thousand were shot, though they surrendered on condition that their lives would be spared. This massacre has been the subject of the most eloquent denunciations of the French since the days of the Revolution. It is a blot upon the name of Napoleon which he could never wipe out. The French failed to reduce the place, and they had at last to give up all hope of Oriental conquest.
HAGUE CONVENTION ON PRISONERS.
As already indicated, the treatment of prisoners of war is now regulated by the Hague Convention, 1907. In lay it down that prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Government, but not of the individuals or corps which capture them. They must be humanely treated. All their personal belongings except arms, horses, and military papers remain their property. They may be interned in a town, fortress, camp, or other place, and are bound not to go beyond certain fixed limits, but they cannot be placed in confinement except as an indispensable measure of safety, and only while the circumstances which necessitate the measure continue to exist. The State may employ the labour of prisoners of war other than officers according to their rank and capacity. The work shall not be excessive, and shall have no connection with the operations of the war. Prisoners may be authorized to work for the public service, for private persons, or for their own interest. Work done for the State is to be paid for at rates proportionate to the work of a similar kind executed by soldiers of the national army, or if there are no such rates in force, at rates proportionate to the work executed. When the work is for other branches of the public service or for private persons the conditions are settled in agreement with the military authorities. The wages of the prisoners shall go towards improving their position, and the balance shall be paid them on their release, deductions on account of maintenance excepted.
WHO KEEPS PRISONERS OF WAR?
It is also provided by the Convention that the Government into whose hands the prisoners of war have fallen is charged with their maintenance. In default of special agreement between the belligerents, prisoners of war shall be treated as regards rations, quarters, and clothing on the same footing as the troops of the Government which captured them. Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws and regulations in force in the army, any act of insubordination justifying the adoption towards them of such measures of severity as may be considered necessary. Escaped prisoners who are recaptured before being able to rejoin their own army, or before leaving the territory occupied by the army that captured them, are liable to disciplinary punishment. But prisoners who, after succeeding in escaping, are again taken prisoners, are not liable to punishment on account of their previous escape. Every prisoner of war is bound to give, if asked, his true name and rank, and if he fails to do so he is liable to have the advantages given to prisoners of his class withheld. Prisoners may be set at liberty on parole if the laws of their country allow it, and in such cases they are bound on their personal honour scrupulously to fulfil their engagements. No prisoner of war may be compelled to accept his liberty on parole. Now is a hostile Government obliged to set anyone at liberty on parole? Newspaper correspondents, soldiers, and contractors who fall into the enemy's hands are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war if they hold a certificate from the authorities of the army which they accompany.
BUREAU OF INFORMATION.
A bureau of information relative to prisoners of war is to be instituted at the commencement of hostilities in each of the belligerent States, and, when necessary, in neutral countries which have received belligerents into their territory. The business of this Bureau is to receive all inquiries about prisoners, to receive from the various services concerned full information respecting internments, transfers, releases on parole, exchanges, escapes, admissions into hospital, deaths, as well as any other information necessary for it to make out and keep up to date an individual return of each prisoner of war. The Bureau must also state in this return the regimental number, name, age, place of origin, rank, wounds, date and place of capture, internment, wounding, and death, as well as collect all valuables, letters, etc., found on the field of battle or on prisoners.
MISSIONARY NEWS.
The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge granted £20 towards the passage expenses of the Rev. A. S. Howlett, who was leaving the Society of St. Paul's, Transjordan, in the diocese of Chester, to take up work as chaplain to the Leprosy Hospital at Kumamoto, and £17.10s. towards the passage of the Rev. C. Howell, of St. Olave's, York, to Sarawak, to take up missionary work amongst Dyaks and Chinese.
It is stated by the British and Foreign Bible Society that in China the phenomenal demand for the Scriptures shows no sign of abatement. During the first five months of the present year the Bible House at Shanghai issued 220,000 copies more than during the corresponding months in 1913. In Korea the systematic training of catechists is bearing fruit. In the year 1908, before this training commenced, the average sales of a Korean catechist were 70 books a month, but during May, 1913 (which, however, is the favourable season of the year for such work) the average sales of each catechist rose to 207 copies.
The British and Foreign Bible Society announces with much regret the resignation of Mr. W. N. Ferguson, who for nearly 19 years has done admirable service as a sub-agent in Western China. He now feels compelled to retire on account of his wife's ill-health. In the course of his missionary labours for the Bible Society Mr. Ferguson has undertaken not a few difficult and perilous journeys through regions still practically unexplored, and on more than one occasion he was in imminent danger of losing his life. During the past year, in spite of political disorders throughout the province of Szechuan, Mr. Ferguson and his colleagues sold nearly 19,000 copies of the Scriptures.
Next year the mission of the English Presbyterian Church in Formosa celebrates its jubilee. The Council of the Mission, at its headquarters in Taiwan, are eager that the Church do something, says Medical Missions, worthy of the event. They appeal to the Church at home to make this jubilee year worthy of the name by an endeavour to reach with the Gospel the yet unevangelized tribes of unevangelized aborigines on the eastern side of the island—London and China Express.

W. SALEY & Co., Ltd
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STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.
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Australia	P. Adams	Robb Livingston & Co.	Oct. 8, at 10 a.m.
Australia	P. Adams	Robb Livingston & Co.	Oct. 30, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Sept. 21, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Sept. 23, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Sept. 25, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Sept. 27, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Sept. 29, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 1, at 10 a.m.
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Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 5, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 7, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 9, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 11, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 13, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 15, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 17, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 19, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 21, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 23, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 25, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 27, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 29, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Oct. 31, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 2, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 4, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 6, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 8, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 10, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 12, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 14, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 16, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 18, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 20, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 22, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 24, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 26, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 28, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Nov. 30, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 2, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 4, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 6, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 8, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 10, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 12, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 14, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 16, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 18, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 20, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 22, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 24, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 26, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 28, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Dec. 30, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 1, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 3, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 5, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 7, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 9, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 11, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 13, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 15, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 17, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 19, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 21, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 23, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 25, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 27, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 29, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Jan. 31, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Feb. 2, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Feb. 4, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Feb. 6, at 10 a.m.
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Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	Apr. 30, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	May 1, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	May 3, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	May 5, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	May 7, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	May 9, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	May 11, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	May 13, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	May 15, at 10 a.m.
Amoy	Y. S. Maru	Yokohama Specie Co.	May 17, at 10 a.m.

SOLE AGT
A. S. WATSON & LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MTS.

Douglas, Lapraik and Co.
General Managers

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the

DATES named—	FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL	REMARKS
SEANGHAI, MOI, KOBE, CANTON	Sept. 18	Cap. R. E. Fox	21st Sept.	Freight and Passage.
BOMBAY, VI. STRAITS, NOBIA	Sept. 18	Cap. F. J. Fox	22nd Sept.	Freight and Passage.
SEANGHAI	Sept. 18	Cap. A. L. VALLUVE	28th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, VIA UGAL PORT, SALSETTE	Sept. 18	Cap. A. F. VINE, R.N.R.	28th Sept.	See Special of Call.
LONDON & ANTWERP, via S. PANG, CANTON, Port Said & Marseilles	Sept. 18	Cap. A. COVILL	14th Oct.	Freight and Passage.

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendant.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE.

VIA VANCOUVER AND

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR VANCOUVER.

From Hongkong.

EMPRESS OF INDIA

Steamships leave HONGKONG at 12.00 Noon.

The EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA, are now quadruple screw 11 knot turbine steamers of 18800 tons gross—30,625 tons displacement—the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

All steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleet are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Each Trans-Pacific steamer connects at Vancouver with a Mail Express Train and at Quebec with the Company's Atlantic Mail Steamer.

The Company's chain of Hotels across Canada are unsurpassed for comfort.

PASSENGER RATES, HONGKONG TO LONDON

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Optional Atlantic Port £71.10.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	do do £68.
EMPRESS OF INDIA	do do £68.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	do do £68.

MONTEAGUE—Intermediate service—First class railway, second cabin Atlantic, via Canadian Atlantic Port—£43. Boston or New York—£40. Meals and sleeping car across Canada not included in any of above rates. If required such will cost £2 additional.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or by the Kuroki Maru.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.

Special Through Rates (First Class only) are granted to Naval and Military Officers, European Civil Service Officials, Missionaries, etc. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed 'Stop-Over' privileges at the various points of interest en route.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. W. CHADBOURNE, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Prays (Opposite Blake Pier).

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BELLA, OILGUA BAY, LUBBAH (Natal), KATHU (Natal), PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

From Hongkong:	From Colombo:
26th September. Connecting with "CATHIAWAB" 17th October.	

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st and 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGUA BAY, LUBBAH, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient indentations offered, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" on 25th of October.	
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First Class Accommodation for Passengers.

Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MARINE AGENTS.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at COLOMBO, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Steamer from Hongkong.	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
TAM SANG	Sept. 19th	"UMKUI"	Oct. 10th.
YOO SHING	Sept. 20th		

For Freight and further particulars apply to

RODWEILL & CO., LTD., Agents.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK

REGULAR SAILINGS VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

FOR NEW YORK.

3. CHAZEE on or about 28th September.

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KUMI
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sailing
S.S. BANRI MARU, For Moji & Kobe. On or about 19th Sept.
S.S. RIJOU MARU, For Yokohama, Otsu, Samarang & Sourabaya 22nd Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANGHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 18000 tons NILE 18000 tons

PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

S.S. KOREA Sailing TUESDAY, 8th Oct., 1 p.m.

S.S. SIBERIA " TUESDAY, 13th Oct., Noon.

S.S. CHINA " TUESDAY, 27th Oct., 1 p.m.

S.S. MANGHURIA " TUESDAY, 3rd Nov., 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morton, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and main water, electric lighting, and electric heating, etc., etc., and a full complement of the best of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

The Safety and Comfort of Passage is Our First Consideration.

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SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SEANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Sept. 20, Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & SEANGHAI	YUNNAN	Sept. 20, Daylight.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	YUNNAN	Sept. 20, at 10 a.m.
SEANGHAI	LUCHOW	Sept. 22, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Sept. 23, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	HOICHOW	Sept. 29, at 4 p

